Amendments to the Claims:

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A digital camera comprising:

an image-capturing device that captures a subject image;

an exposure control device that implements control on a length of exposure time to elapse while capturing the subject image at said image-capturing device;

an image generating device that generates a plurality of sets of image data through successive image-capturing operations performed over varying exposure times by controlling said image-capturing device and said exposure control device, the exposure times being different from one another; and

an image processing device that generates image data in which the blur has been corrected by implementing image processing based upon the plurality of sets of image data generated by said image generating device, wherein:

said image generating device successively generates first image data by capturing an image over a first exposure time and second image data by capturing an image over a second exposure time set longer than the first exposure time, a high-frequency component of ~~a~~ an entire spatial frequency spectrum of ~~contained in~~ the second image data being less than a high-frequency component of ~~a~~ an entire spatial frequency spectrum of ~~contained in~~ the first image data; and

said image processing device generates third image data in which the blur has been corrected by correcting at least the high-frequency component of the spatial frequency contained in the second image data based upon the first image data and the second image data generated by said image generating device.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 1, wherein:

said exposure control device implements control so that the first exposure time is set equal to or less than approximately 1/2 of the second exposure time.

4. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 1, further comprising:

an image compression device that compresses the first image data at a first compression rate and compresses the second image data at a second compression rate higher than the first compression rate; and

a recording device that records the first image data and the second image data having been compressed at said image compression device.

5. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 1, further comprising:

a display control device that allows the second image data to be displayed at a display unit and disallows display of the first image data at the display unit.

6. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 1, wherein:

said image processing device generates the third image data by correcting an amplitude and a phase of a spatial frequency component of the second image data based upon an amplitude ratio and a phase difference of the spatial frequency component of the first image data and the spatial frequency component of the second image data.

7. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 1, wherein:

said image processing device divides both the first image data and the second image data into pixel data blocks each containing pixel data corresponding to a predetermined number of pixels, calculates an amplitude ratio and a phase difference of a spatial frequency component of the first image data and the spatial frequency component of the second image data in each pixel data block for each frequency, calculates an average amplitude ratio and an

average phase difference of the spatial frequency components of the first image data and the second image data by averaging amplitude ratios and phase differences of the spatial frequency components in individual pixel data blocks that have been calculated and generates the third image data by correcting the amplitude and the phase of the spatial frequency component of the second image data based upon the average amplitude ratio and the average phase difference thus calculated.

8. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 1, wherein:

said image processing device implements gradation correction processing on the third image data if the third image data that have been generated contain brightness data indicating a value equal to or higher than a predetermined value.

9. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 1, wherein:

said image processing device implements processing the third image data to increase a quantifying bit number thereof if the third image data having been quantized at a predetermined quantifying bit number contain brightness data indicating a value equal to or higher than a predetermined value.

10. (Original) A digital camera according to claim 1, further comprising:

a flash control device that controls a flash light emitting unit to illuminate a subject at light emission quantities in proportion to varying exposure times when generating a plurality of sets of image data over the varying exposure times at said image generating device.

11. (Original) A digital camera according to claim 1, further comprising:

a blur detection device that detects a blur manifesting in image data based upon a plurality of sets of image data generated at said image generating device, wherein:

said image processing device records one set of image data among said plurality of sets of image data into a recording medium without implementing image

processing for blur correction if the detection results obtained at said blur detection device indicate that none of the plurality of sets of image data manifest a blur, and executes image processing for blur correction if a blur has occurred in one of the plurality of sets of image data and records image data obtained by correcting the blur into the recording medium.

12. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 1, further comprising:

a blur detection device that detects a blur manifesting in the second image data based upon the first image data and the second image data generated at said image generating device, wherein:

said image processing device records the second image data into a recording medium without implementing image processing for blur correction if the detection results obtained at said blur detection device indicate that the second image data do not manifest any blur, and executes image processing for blur correction if a blur has manifested in the second image data and records third image data obtained by correcting the blur into the recording medium.

13. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 1, further comprising:

a panning direction setting unit through which a panning direction along which the second image data are captured is set, wherein:

said image processing device changes details of image processing implemented to generate the third image data in correspondence to the panning direction set at said panning direction setting unit.

14. (Original) A digital camera according to claim 13, wherein:

said image processing device generates the third image data primarily by correcting a spatial frequency component along a vertical direction contained in the second

image data if horizontal panning is set at said panning direction setting unit, and generates the third image data primarily by correcting a spatial frequency component along the horizontal direction contained in the second image data if vertical panning is set at said panning direction setting unit.

15. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 1, further comprising:

a panning direction detection unit that detects a panning direction along which the second image data are captured, wherein:

said image processing device changes details of image processing implemented to generate the third image data in correspondence to the panning direction detected by said panning direction detection unit.

16. (Original) A digital camera according to claim 15, wherein:

said image processing device generates the third image data primarily by correcting a spatial frequency component along a vertical direction contained in the second image data if horizontal panning is detected by said panning direction detection unit, and generates the third image data primarily by correcting a spatial frequency component along a horizontal direction contained in the second image data if vertical panning is detected at said panning direction detection unit.

17. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 12, wherein:

said exposure control device implements control so that the first exposure time is set equal to or less than approximately 1/2 of the second exposure time.

18. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 13, wherein:

said exposure control device implements control so that the first exposure time is set equal to or less than approximately 1/2 of the second exposure time.

19. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 15, wherein:

said exposure control device implements control so that the first exposure time is set equal to or less than approximately 1/2 of the second exposure time.

20. (Original) A digital camera according to claim 1, further comprising:

a detection unit that detects a photographing condition of said digital camera which manifests a blur in image data generated by said image generating device, wherein:

said image processing device executes image processing for blur correction only when said detection unit detects the photographing condition of said digital camera which manifests a blur in the image data.

21. (Currently Amended) An image processing system comprising:

a digital camera having an image-capturing device that captures a subject image, an exposure control device that controls the length of exposure time to elapse while capturing the subject image at said image-capturing device and an image generating device that engages said exposure control device and said image-capturing device to successively generate first image data by capturing an image over a first exposure time and second image data by capturing an image over a second exposure time set longer than the first exposure time, a high-frequency component of ~~a~~ an entire spatial frequency spectrum of ~~contained in~~ the second image data being less than a high-frequency component of ~~a~~ an entire spatial frequency spectrum of ~~contained in~~ the first image data; and

an image processing apparatus that generates third image data by correcting at least the high-frequency component of the spatial frequency contained in the second image data based upon the first image data and the second image data generated by said digital camera.

22. (Original) An image processing system comprising:

a digital camera having an image-capturing device that captures a subject image, an exposure control device that controls the length of exposure time to elapse while

capturing the subject image at said image-capturing device and an image generating device that engages said exposure control device and said image-capturing device to successively generate first image data by capturing an image over a first exposure time and second image data by capturing an image over a second exposure time set longer than the first exposure time; and

an image processing apparatus that detects a panning direction along which the second image data have been captured and generates third image data by correcting a spatial frequency component contained in the second image data in correspondence to the panning direction based upon the first image data and the second image data generated by said digital camera.

23. (Original) A digital camera comprising:

an image-capturing device that captures a subject image;

an exposure control device that implements control on a length of exposure time to elapse while capturing the subject image at said image-capturing device;

an image generating device that successively generates first image data by capturing an image over a first exposure time and second image data by capturing an image over a second exposure time set longer than the first exposure time;

an image processing device that generates third image data in which a blur is corrected by correcting at least a high-frequency component of a spatial frequency contained in the second image data based upon the first image data and the second image data generated by said image generating device;

an image compression device that compresses the first image data at a first compression rate and compresses the second image data at a second compression rate higher than the first compression rate;

a recording device that records the first image data and the second image data having been compressed at said image compression device into a recording medium; and

a display control device that allows the second image data to be displayed at a display unit and disallows display of the first image data at the display unit, wherein:

said exposure control device implements control so that the second exposure time is set to a length of time over which a correct exposure quantity that sets brightness of the image data to a correct level is achieved and so that the first exposure time is set equal to or less than approximately 1/2 of the second exposure time;

said image processing device divides both the first image data and the second image data into pixel data blocks each containing pixel data corresponding to a predetermined number of pixels, calculates an amplitude ratio and a phase difference of a spatial frequency component of the first image data and the spatial frequency component of the second image data in each pixel data block, calculates an average amplitude ratio and an average phase difference of the spatial frequency components of the first image data and the second image data by averaging amplitude ratios and phase differences of the spatial frequency components in individual pixel data blocks that have been calculated and generates the third image data by correcting the amplitude and the phase of the spatial frequency component of the second image data based upon the average amplitude ratio and the average phase difference thus calculated.

24. (Original) A digital camera comprising:

an image-capturing device that captures a subject image;

an exposure control device that implements control on a length of exposure time to elapse while capturing the subject image at said image-capturing device;

an image generating device that successively generates first image data by capturing an image over a first exposure time and second image data by capturing an image over a second exposure time set longer than the first exposure time;

an image processing device that generates third image data in which a blur is corrected by correcting at least a high-frequency component of a spatial frequency contained in the second image data based upon the first image data and the second image data generated by said image generating device;

an image compression device that compresses the first image data at a first compression rate and compresses the second image data at a second compression rate higher than the first compression rate;

a display control device that allows the second image data to be displayed at a display unit and disallows display of the first image data at the display unit, and

a blur detection device that detects the blur manifesting in the second image data based upon the first image data and the second image data generated at said image generating device, wherein:

said exposure control device implements control so that the second exposure time is set to a length of time over which a correct exposure quantity that sets brightness of the image data to a correct level is achieved and so that the first exposure time is set equal to or less than approximately 1/2 of the second exposure time; and

said image processing device records the second image data into a recording medium without implementing image processing for blur correction if detection results obtained at said blur detection device indicate that the second image data do not manifest any blur, whereas said image processing device divides both the first image data and the second image data into pixel each containing pixel data corresponding to a predetermined number of pixels, calculates an amplitude ratio and a phase difference of the spatial frequency

component of the first image data and the spatial frequency component of the second image data in each pixel data block for each frequency, calculates an average amplitude ratio and an average phase difference of the spatial frequency components of the first image data and the second image data by averaging amplitude ratios and phase differences of spatial frequency components in individual pixel data blocks that have been calculated, generates the third image data by correcting the amplitude and the phase of the spatial frequency component of the second image data based upon the average amplitude ratio and the average phase difference thus calculated and records the third image data obtained by correcting the blur into the recording medium.

25. (Original) A digital camera according to claim 24, further comprising:

a panning direction detection unit that detects a panning direction along which the second image data are captured, wherein:

said image processing device generates the third image data primarily by correcting a spatial frequency component along a vertical direction contained in the second image data if horizontal panning is detected by said panning direction detection unit, and generates the third image data primarily by correcting the spatial frequency component along a horizontal direction contained in the second image data if vertical panning is detected by said panning direction detection unit.

26. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 1, further comprising:

a first calculation device that obtains information relating to the spatial frequency of the first image data; and

a second calculation device that obtains information relating to the spatial frequency of the second image data, wherein:

the image processing device generates the third image data based on the information relating to the spatial frequency of the first image data and the information relating to the spatial frequency of the second image data.

27. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 26, wherein:

the first calculation device calculates the information relating to the spatial frequency in each of pixel data blocks each containing pixel data corresponding to a predetermined number of pixels in the first image data, and

the second calculation device calculates the information relating to the spatial frequency in each of pixel data blocks each containing pixel data corresponding to a predetermined number of pixels in the second image data.

28. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 26, wherein:

the first calculation device calculates amplitudes and phases of a plurality of spatial frequency components contained in the first image data as the information relating to the spatial frequency, and

the second calculation device calculates amplitudes and phases of a plurality of spatial frequency components contained in the second image data as the information relating to the spatial frequency.

29. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 26, wherein:

the image processing device generates the third image data by correcting an amplitude and a phase of a spatial frequency component of the second image data.

30. (Previously Presented) A digital camera according to claim 29, wherein:

the image processing device generates the third image data by correcting the amplitude and the phase of the spatial frequency component of the second image data based upon an amplitude ratio and a phase difference of a spatial frequency component of the first image data and the spatial frequency component of the second image data.